

2. Demonstration of Hypophyseal Tumor and Brain Tumor. H. C. Neffziger.

3. Clinical Value of Percussion of the Skull. W. F. Beerman.

General Meeting. Tuesday, September 8.

1. Experiences with Deep Alcohol Injections in the Treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia. Sol Hyman. Discussed by L. Eloesser, H. C. Naffziger, H. M. Sherman and C. G. Kuhlman.

Section on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Tuesday, September 22.

1. Demonstration of Cases:

A. Lupus involving hard and soft palate. G. P. Wintermute.

B. Frontal sinus—Killian operation. J. J. Kingwell.

C. Man who is able by muscular effort alone to evert upper lid of either eye. H. Y. McNaught.

2. Paper on Orbital Headaches. Percival Dolman. Discussed by A. S. Green and M. W. Fredrick.

Section on Urology. Tuesday, September 29.

1. Remarks concerning the Use of Vaccines in Genito-Urinary Diseases. A. B. Grosse. Discussed by M. Krotoszyner and Harry E. Alderson.

2. Combined Treatment of Syphilis with Salvarsan and Mercury. G. W. Hartman. Discussed by A. B. Grosse, M. Krotoszyner and W. E. Stevens.

3. Surgical Treatment of Tubercular Kidney. W. P. Willard.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1914.

Officers for 1913-14: Dr. Geo. R. Carson, president, San Francisco; Dr. R. T. Legge, 1st vice-president, McCloud; Dr. Ethan H. Smith, 2nd vice-president, San Francisco; Dr. E. M. Keys, treasurer, Alameda; Dr. Louis P. Howe, secretary, San Francisco.

Committee of Arrangements: Dr. A. Miles Taylor, San Francisco; Dr. A. W. Morton, San Francisco; Dr. Louis P. Howe, San Francisco.

PROGRAM.

First Session—2:00 P. M., August 28th.

"Consideration of Fractures and Open Treatment of same." Ethan H. Smith, San Francisco.

"Complications Following Fractures." A. W. Morton, San Francisco.

"Remarks on a Recent Examination of the Eyes and Ears of Railroad Employes." W. F. Southard, San Francisco.

"Artificial Pneumothorax by Rib Resection Method in the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Pulmonary Lesions. Preliminary Report." G. Burton Turner, San Francisco.

"Crile's Method of Anoci-Association in Railway Surgery." Chas. R. Harry, Stockton.

Second Session—2:00 P. M., August 29th.

"Medical Impressions on a European Trip." W. Taylor Cummins, San Francisco.

"Remarks on Septic Anemia." J. Wilson Shiels, San Francisco.

"Tuberculosis of Spine. Special Reference to

the Albee & Hibbs Operation." H. H. Markel, San Francisco.

The following applications for membership were presented and unanimously accepted:

H. R. Parker, Dunsmuir; Jo Hamilton, Fruitvale; Conrad Wiel, Jas. A. Black, C. O. Southard, W. G. Harder, E. J. Ghidella, Fred W. Lux, Ada S. Morton, San Francisco; F. Scott, D. A. Marsan, Tiburon; Waid J. Stone, San Rafael; E. G. Bennett, Kirt Urban, Petaluma; S. S. Bogle, P. A. Meneray, Santa Rosa; C. W. Weaver, Healdsburg; C. C. Ledyard, Cloverdale; F. T. Gunn, Willits; J. J. Spottiswood, Mill Valley; J. E. McCue, Larkspur; O. W. Jones, San Anselmo; E. W. Sawyer, Wendling; Rae Felt, Lloyd Bryan, Eureka; L. A. Anthony, Novato; Mark Myers, San Francisco; J. A. Young, Alton; H. G. Gross, Eureka; P. T. Phillips, Santa Cruz; W. A. Phillips, Brookdale; A. U. Fuson, San Francisco.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. Miles Taylor, San Francisco; 1st vice-president, S. E. D. Pinniger, Tracy; 2nd vice-president, W. Taylor Cummins, San Francisco; secretary, Louis P. Howe, re-elected; treasurer, E. M. Keys, re-elected.

A resolution was passed that we extend a hearty invitation to the American Association of Railway Surgeons to meet in San Francisco in 1915, and use every effort to accomplish this end.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1914, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with New and Nonofficial Remedies.

HEPCO FLOUR. A flour prepared from the soya bean. It is claimed that clinical trial has shown that the small percentage of carbohydrates in Hepco Flour is in the main not sugar-producing, and that it therefore is a suitable food material in cases in which carbohydrates are contraindicated, as in diabetes, amyloseous dyspepsia, etc. Hepco Flour is also sold in the form of biscuits as Hepco Dodgers and a granulated "breakfast food" as Hepco Grits. Waukesha Health Products Company, Waukesha, Wis. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 26, 1914, p. 1113).

VACCINE VIRUS NOT CONTAMINATED. A study of cases shows that vaccinal tetanus is not due to contaminated vaccine virus. Further, since the law regulating the sale of biologic products in 1902 went into effect, there have been examined in the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service over 1,500,000 doses of vaccine virus without a single specimen having been found to contain tetanus spores. Also, experiments indicate that tetanus will not be produced even if the virus used contains tetanus spores. Most cases of vaccinal tetanus are due to infection after vaccination (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 19, 1914, p. 1032).

DOSE OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN. While 3,000 units, the dose given in the Pharmacopoeia, probably is a sufficient initial dose in many cases, this quantity is not enough to satisfy the factor of safety. There is a growing opinion that no case of diphtheria should receive less than 10,000

units as the initial dose (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 5, 1914, p. 873).

ANTISEPTIC ACTION OF HEXAMETHYLENAMIN. The former opinion that hexamethylenamin possesses antiseptic action independently of the liberation of formaldehyde, was an assumption not founded on reliable experimental evidence. The recent investigations of Burnam, Hanzlik and others have shown that its action as an antiseptic depends on the decomposition into formaldehyde and ammonia which occurs only in an acid medium (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 12, 1914, p. 962).

SODIUM VERSUS POTASSIUM SALTS. The probable shortage of potassium salts due to the war suggests that sodium salts may in most cases be substituted without disadvantage. In general potassium salts have no marked superiority over the corresponding sodium salts. While the potassium compounds are said to be more active and to possess a more diuretic effect, the sodium salts are less depressing to the heart and in some instances less disagreeable to the taste. Sodium iodide, sodium bromide, sodium acetate, sodium citrate, etc., are just as effective as the corresponding potassium salts (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 19, 1914, p. 1034).

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID. In view of the war, a general re-vaccination of the population of Paris has been ordered and huge quantities of anti-typhoid serum have been prepared (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 5, 1914, p. 873).

VALUE OF TALCUM POWDERS. The action of talcum powders on the skin depends on their protective and dehydrating properties. On the other hand they tend to form crusts and pastes, due to mixture of the powder with sweat or other secretions. There is doubt if the boric acid in talcum powders can exert any antiseptic action. The action of the salicylated talcum powder of the National Formulary, though containing 10 per cent. of boric acid, depends on its salicylic acid. Commercial talcum powders contain small amounts of various antiseptics and perfuming agents and have little value from a therapeutic point of view (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 26, 1914, p. 1129).

LIQUID SOAP. The following economical formula has been proposed. It may be flavored and colored to suit: Sodium hydroxid 55 gm., potassium hydroxid 65 gm., cottonseed oil 800 c.c., alcohol 500 c.c. and water to make 5,000 c.c. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 26, 1914, p. 1129).

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD "LUETIN." The word "luetin" has long been applied in physiologic chemistry to designate a group of fat-coloring matters which occur in nature and which have more recently also been given the general designation of lipochromes. As a rule the use of the term has been restricted to the yellow coloring-matter which develops in the ovarian structures. It is unfortunate that lately various preparations of desiccated corpora lutea from animals are being sold as luetin (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 29, 1914, p. 1119).

DIGALEN OMITTED FROM N. N. R. In view of increased extravagance regarding the claims made for Digalen by the Hoffman-LaRoche Chemical Works the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry decided to investigate the present eligibility of Digalen. Examination demonstrated that the asserted presence in Digalen of "amorphous digitoxin" was not substantiated by evidence, that Digalen and Digalen Tablets were not constant in composition and action and that the claim that Digalen causes less gastric disturbances than digitoxin was unfounded. While the manufacturers promised to hold the claim that Digalen contained "amorphous digitoxin" in abeyance, they

refused to concede the variable composition of Digalen and reasserted that Digalen was less liable to cause gastric irritation than other digitalis preparations. In view of the overwhelming evidence that Digalen is variable in action and in composition and that it produces the same gastric disturbances as other digitalis preparations, the Council voted that Digalen and Digalen Tablets be omitted from N. N. R. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 5, 1914, p. 881).

ANGIER'S EMULSION. A report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry points out that when Angier's Emulsion, Angier Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., was first put on the market it was advertised as a "food-medicine" and an "Ideal Substitute for Cod Liver Oil." Although the manufacturers now advertise this product as a laxative and state it to be "purely mechanical in its action" they still mingle with the new ones the old claims of "tonic and reconstructive merits" and thus attempt to perpetuate the erroneous belief that the preparation has nutritive value. As to the identity of the petroleum product contained in the preparation, regarding which the advertising circulars make contradictory statements, the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory reports that this has all the properties of soft yellow petrolatum (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 12, 1914, p. 962).

ANGIER'S THROAT TABLETS. These tablets are stated to be composed essentially of elm bark and petroleum and yet are claimed to "promote appetite and aid digestion." The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory reports the tablets to contain about 12 per cent. of soft yellow petrolatum, like that found in Angier's Emulsion (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 12, 1914, p. 964).

SANATOGEN. Testimonials for Sanatogen are published which show good results in cerebral concussion, alcoholic gastritis, anemia, etc. The patient is given a chance to recover by rest, a proper diet and "Sanatogen"—and the recovery is attributed to Sanatogen. Based on some biologic experiments the exploiters of Sanatogen assert that "Sanatogen acts as a strong stimulus as far as the recuperative powers of the blood are concerned." These experiments were repeated by Professor A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, using Sanatogen, casein, casein and glycerophosphates, milk and crackers and milk. Professor Carlson's experiments show that the effects produced by Sanatogen are not different from those obtained when casein, casein and glycerophosphates, milk and crackers and milk are used (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 26, 1914, p. 1127).

A SUGGESTION REGARDING CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of the State Journal:

Dear Sir:—The successful fight of your Journal against proprietary and quack medicine advertisements in medical journals suggests a way by which one of the largest abuses in medicine could be controlled if not abolished.

Druggists and drug houses have become too largely the tools of manufacturers of nostrums and proprietary articles, and indeed in apparent jealousy of the commercial success of these manufacturers, they have all too frequently made and displayed "cure-alls" of their own. The result is that when our patients go into a so-called high-class drug store with a prescription and a diagnosis, they are likely to be confronted on the first counter with attractively gotten up bottles labeled with the druggist's name and brazen statement, nearly enough true to escape the law, that the bottle contains a palatable and attractive remedy for cough, or rheumatism, or gout, or stomach disorder, etc., etc., covering all the ordinary ailments. The remedy has all the qualities which